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New-York Daily Tribana

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -- General Boulanger resigned his seat In the French Chamber of Deputics after a stormy debate in which he called Premier Floquet a liar, and a motion of his to dissolve the Chamber form under Republican Presidents from even had been rejected. === Eight hundred men were 1868 to 1885 did something to lift it out of entombed in a burning coal mine at Kimberley, South Africa. - There were rumors in London that Mr. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, would resign owing to his treatment of Lord Salisbury's Lords Reform bill. A proposition made by the Government to constitute a committee of Judges to investigate the "Times"-Parnell case has been accepted by Mr. Parnell. ==== Queen Natalie has been ordered to surrender the Servian Crown Prince to King Milan or else to leave Germany.

Senate: Mr. Blair and Mr. Butler had a lively passage in the debate over a motion to print 100,000 copies of the President's pension vetoes. The House: The debate on the wool tariff was continued, speeches being made for and against the provision to place wool on the free list; the Democratic members refused to grant an evening mession for the consideration of general pension bills. = The Ford resolution for a special committee to investigate evasions of the centract labor

Domestic.-General Harrison had several thouthe single scull race on Lake Cayuga, ==== Three hundred families made homeless by fire in Alpera, Michigan; it was believed that many children had been burned to death. === The switchmen of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad have agreed to handle the freight.

an allowance of \$100,000. === The winners at Monmouth Park were Fred B., Stonecrop, Inverdency, but closing strong at the declines.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Ministry have in a half-hearted way to investigate "The London Times's" charges against members of Parliament. It is insisted that the committee shall be composed entirely of judges; a prevision with which no fault is to be found; but other restrictions are laid down which will apparently tend to hamper the inquiry. Still there will be a good chance to the cause he professes to have at heart. get out all the facts. It is to be hoped that 'The Times' will be compelled to disclose in what way the alleged Parnell letters came into its possession.

tional. His brief Parliamentary career has not tion of the vessel at Shelburne and the refusal been particularly brilliant, and he has now of the Canadian Government to entertain the abruptly resigned his seat. The ostensible reason for this was the rejection of his motion for a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The day after his election in the Nord the General wrote: "The 15th of April will henceforth be marked in the annals of the country as the date of her true deliverance." That "deliverance" has not yet made its appearance, and General Boulanger seems weary of waiting for it. His last stroke may keep attention fixed on him for a short time; but

Boulangism will be only a "brief madness." The Convention of the State Republican League came to an end yesterday. The principal business done consisted of a reduction in the amount of the admission fee and the appointment of the Executive Committee. The fee for clubs joining the League was made \$10, instead of \$25; a wise reduction. The League is right in insisting that clubs becoming affiliated with it shall turnish proof of their reality and permanent character; but the smaller sum named is doubtless sufficient, and the League ought to receive numerous accessions promptly. There are some 550 clubs in the State, but only one-third of them are now in the League. The Executive Committee made an excellent choice in selecting as chairman Mr William H. Williams, the energetic and efficient president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club.

The Hon. William L. Scott is finding out how inconvenient other people's long memories are. Also that the virtue of consistency is not to be found in his possession. Mr. Scott is now a Free Trader-we beg pardon, a "tariff reformer." He is the bosom friend of the Administration. He was intrusted with the delicate duty of bearing to St. Louis the platform according to Cleveland, of which, he says, not the crossing of a "t" nor the dotting of an "i" was changed. He strengously opposed the of the American workman's home. I do not like your vice reformer that he has proved untrust- ing this way let me know so I can get away.

election of Mr. Barnum as chairman of the National Committee, in spito of Barnum's acknowledged "working power," because the Connecticut ex-Senator believes in protection. But behold! it is now disclosed that some years ago, when a reduction in the duty on pig iron was contemplated, Mr. Scott was firmly opposed thereto, and saw calamity approaching if the reduction was made. The circular he then signed is printed on another page of this paper. Mr. Scott will find it interesting read-

ABOUT THE SIDE ISSUES. It is noticed, as if it were a fault, that Republican discussions of the issues to be decided | pitable," "brutal." But when they appealed by the coming campaign do not turn much upon Civil Service reform or temperance. That | protection, in the words of the Canadian Minis right. No intelligent man will vote for Grover Cleveland as a Civil Service reformer or as a temperance reformer against Benjamin Harrison. But a number of men who think they are or who fraudulently profess to be Civil Service reformers or temperance refermers will vote for Mr. Cleveland, or so vote as to aid him, knowing that in either respect he deserves no support, because under their various disguises and shams they are Free Traders, or else are persons who sell themselves for money, for place, or for the satisfaction of inflated vanity. Mr. Cleveland has done more than any other

President since Martin Van Buren to debauch and degrade the Civil Service. This statement is made with full knowledge of the disgraceful doings after Andrew Johnson lost his Republicanism and his decency. He did all that he could to make the public service dishonored, but he had not much time, he had not an organized Democratic party to reward, and he had not a well-advanced and promising reform to break down. Pierce and Buchanan were openly the tools of the spoils politicians, but there was no reform in their day to defeat or destroy. Van Buren prostituted the public service to the uses of the party in power; redegradation; and now Mr. Cleveland has made its abuses more shameless and more corrupt than ever. If any man honestly thinks the condition of the Civil Service more important than the protection of American citizens in their industries or in their right of suffrage, and has enough intelligence to support any reform whatever, he will vote for Mr. Harrison. The shams and frauds, who pretend to be Civil Service reformers when they are only Free Congress.-Both branches in session. = The Traders, will stultify and disgrace themselves by accepting Mr. Cleveland, with all the demoralization of the public service he has caused, and with all the hypocrisy which has made the very name of Reform odious.

Not essentially different is the case as to temperance. Not one step in the direction of reform has ever been taken by the Democratic party during all the fifty years of its control in some States or the Nation. In every locality where any step of temperance reform has achieved a success during all that time sand visitors yesterday. — General Sheridan it has either been opposed by the whole Demo-seemed much better. — The Convention of the cratic party or has triumphed by a non-partisan Republican State League, at Saratoga, chose an combination in which the Democratic organiza-Executive Committee. — Wind and rain did tion had no part, and which split the Demo-much damage on the New-England coast. — cratic party. Not one step of progress in tem-Hiram Sibley died in Puffalo. === Teemer won perance reform, during the thirty years which have elapsed since the Republican party became strong, has been effected without the aid of a great majority of its voters. Not one genuine step of progress in temperance reform has ever been opposed by the Republican party. City and Suburban .- A man committed suicide But that party has ever held that the temafter attempting to murder his wife. = Commis- perance question could be wisely met only by sioner Baldwin finished his testimeny in the Aque- action in the different States, in accordance duct investigation. === The National Republican | with the popular will in those States, and that Committee held conferences with the officials of it had no right as a National organization to the Republican League, and will give the clabs an important part in the campaign. —— The the States alike should adopt, regardless of Canadian Pacific secured control of the Duluth, local preferences or necessities. To the party with a rare magnanimity taken himself out South Shore and Atlantic Railway. === Surro-gate Ransom granted the Duchess of Marlborough | local preferences or necessities. To the party in each State the National party has left the that State; and in most of the States all the actual reform effected during the last thirty Stocks fairly active, with a reactionary tenparty and mainly by Republican voters. There The Weather-Indications for to-day: Cool with is not a temperance man, sincere and intelligent rain, growing fair at night. Temperature yester- enough to be of any use to a genuine reform, day; Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 62; average, who does not know these facts, and not one who will vote for Mr. Cleveland as a temperance reformer, or so vote as to aid his election. Those who have votes or political activity to sell, as usual, will apply to the Democratic managers for contributio :s.

It is well that the coming campaign has taken such a shape that no sincere temperance man or Civil Service reformer can be in doubt what party he should support with reference to the issue he thinks most important. Ninegranted Mr. Parnell's request for a committee | tenths of the voters in this country hold that other issues require immediate settlement, and have shaped party action with regard to other issues. But the temperance man or the Civil Service reformer who votes for Mr. Cleveland on that ground, or so votes as to promote his election, simply stultifies himself, and retards

BAYARD DESPISED AT OTTAWA.

Senator Hoar, in his exhaustive speech on the Fisheries Treaty, made an effective use of the Bridgewater case. After explaining the General Boulanger is nothing if not sensa- circumstances of the illegal seizure and detenowner's demand for redress, he fully corroborated THE TRIBUNE's account of Minister Rowell's contemptuous reference to the State Department. He did this on the authority of Captain Allen himself. When the Minister of Customs had rendered judgment that the owner had no claim for damages against the Canadian Government, although the illegality of the seizure could not be questioned, Captain Allen remarked: "It is unfortunate you confess to the violation of law, but deny the redress. The matter will now go to the State Department, it being a Governmental rather than a personal matter." The Canadian Minister replied with a smile: "You will get nothing there. Of all the claims which have been lodged there against the Government we have not been called upon to pay one; we simply heard nothing more about them." Senator Hoar considered these cynical expressions of contempt flung at the face of an injured American citizen at Ottawa an arraignment of the Administration's pusillanimous diplomacy. He contrasted forcibly in this eloquent passage the spiritless and craven policy of Secretary Bayard with the conduct of the State Department under Lincoln and Grant, when there

was peace with honor: Those were days when the flag, beautiful as the flower to those who loved it, terrible as a meteor to those who hated it, floated everywhere in peaceful seas and was honored everywhere in friendly ports. petty British officer hauled it down from an American masthead. No Canadian Minister of Justice laughed in the face of an American citizen when Grant was in the White House. I confess that when I think of these things I take little satisfaction when I think of Grover Cleveland. I do not like the policy which everywhere robs American citizenship of its glory. destroyed popular elections in so many Democratic States. I would have the box where the American freeman casts his ballot sacred as a sacramental vessel. I do not like this conspiracy between the old slaveholder and the English manufacturer to strike down

and defend the American coast. And I like no better the present treaty. It leaves the American sailor to be bullied and insulted without redress, and abandons the American right to the fisheries, older than the Nation itself, which the valor of our fathers won for us and the wisdom of our fathers preserved for us.

In 1886 over 700 vessels, and in 1887 over 1,350 vessels, all flying the American flag, were boarded on the Canadian seaboard. Insult followed insult; outrages multiplied; American commercial rights were wantonly disregarded; treaty obligations were openly violated. American fishermen were subjected to treatment which Secretary Manning pronounced "outrageous," "inhuman," "inhosto the State Department for redress, justice and ister they "got nothing there." If thirty cases of flagrant outrage and inhospitality were presented to the British Government in Secretary Bayard's correspondence, not one was pressed with firmness and vigor; and in the end a treaty was made in which ancient American rights were dealt with under the shameful guise of Canadian privileges, and fishermen's grievances and wrongs were unredressed. The cynical Minister told the plain truth. Of all the claims lodged at Washington Canada has not been called upon to pay "We simply heard nothing more about them!" exclaims Minister Rowell. "You will get nothing there."

The times have changed since Secretary Evarts forced Lord Salisbury to pay the costs of indemnification for the Fortune Bay outrage. As Senator Hoar sagaciously remarks: "The weakest Canadian official now laughs in the face of an American complainant when he thinks of Grover Cleveland and Mr. Bayard."

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER RECRUITS.

It has often been said that the Democratic party was at a disadvantage because of the greater number and superior ability, as a whole, of the Republican newspapers throughout the land. This was but natural. The Republican party comprises a very large proportion of the intelligence of the country, and it follows, as a matter of course, that the Republican press shows a higher average of prosperity as well as of ability than the press of the opposite party. There are exceptions to this rule, but the observation of every public man and journalist will confirm the truth of this statement. This being so, it is a fact of some little interest to note that the Democratic party has lately received a number of newspaper recruits. In this city "The New-York Times" and "The Evening Post," "Harper's Weekly" and "The Commercial Advertiser," and in New-England 'The Springfield Republican" and "The Providence Journal" must all now be recognized as Democratic papers in good party standing. There is no visible difference between any one of them and their Democratic neighbors, except, perhaps, that they are more partisan and unfair than the Democratic papers of long standing. "The Evening Post," for example, shows much more bitterness and a much greater capacity for injustice in dealing with Republicans than "The World" or "The Sun." But this is the rule with converts, if we may pay them the compliment of calling

them by that name. It is true that the course of these newspapers is about the same as it has been during the last four years. But the events of the last few weeks have for the first time made their real attitude clear. During the campaign of 1884, and so long as there seemed to be a possibility of the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1888, their constant protest has been that they opposed the Republican party because it was untrue to its high traditions. It followed a tainted candidate, and they were doing the party a great service in inflicting upon it the discipline of defeat. But now Mr. Blaine has of the way, and a candidate has been nominattions of the party, and whose character they admit to be impregnable against attack. Yet these newspapers, forgetting all they have said, assail the party with undiminished virulence, even resorting to the mean subterfuge of representing that it is in favor of free whiskey, whereas, in fact, it has done more for temperance than any other political party organized in the history of mankind. This means simply that the mask is off. These have been Democratic, free-trade newspapers for years past, and their hostility to Mr. Blaine has been merely a pretext, which need deceive

no one any longer. We doubt if these papers will be of any great service to the party with which they are now openly identified. So long as they were able to keep up a show of independence they may have exerted some influence simply by reason of that fact. The mere name of Independent makes a certain impression upon the minds of the unthinking. But now that it has become apparent that they are simply Democratic newspapers, nothing more and nothing less, they will soon be merged in the Democratic press of the country and cease to be regarded as in any sense a separate element. Their stockholders are likely to discover that it is easier for a newspaper to change its politics than it is to keep its readers after having done so. Most of them, it is to be remembered, are papers of limited circulation. The readers of know how small its circulation is. As for "The Commercial Advertiser," it is almost an exaggeration to speak of it as circulating at all. To be exact, we should say that it has a small daily stagnation. "The Springfield Republican" used to be an interesting paper, but its

The Post" would probably be surprised to vagaries long since deprived it of any influence, while the indignation of Rhode Island Republicans at the treacherous course of "The Providence Journal" is so great that it must result in serious injury to its prospects. The papers among these having the larger circulation are "Harper's Weekly" and "The New-York Times," but both are likely to find that many of their readers, now that the situation has been made clear, are not willing to go over bodily to the Democratic party, as they have done, and take their stand on the side of ballot-box frauds, corruption and repudiation,

"The Buffalo Courier" gives Mr. Cleveland

Free Trade and Free Whiskey.

a first-rate notice. Obviously, therefore, that journal is the happy possessor of a forgiving spirit. For the individual to whom it awards the first-rate notice lately smote Buffalo with great cruelty on the right cheek by forsaking her for the charms of Red Top. Does "The | had over in the Republican camp," said Larry. Courier" strike him back? No. It turns to him Buffalo's other cheek-it decorates him with a first-rate notice. "Such a demeanor," remarked George Sampson to Lavvy Wilfer

on a notable occasion, "is worthy of angels." It is greatly to be regretted, however, that this first-rate notice should be marked byhow shall the little peculiarity be characterized? It is the melancholy sort of thing that forced the firm of Ananias and Sapphira into bankruptcy. "The Courier" speaks of Mr. Cleveland being a "trustworthy" President, although it is the verdict of every Civil Ser-

refusal to maintain the American navy and to fortify | worthy. So with equal propriety "The Courier" praises Mr. Cleveland as a man of "earnest convictions." Earnest convictions, forsooth! Is there an intelligent schoolboy in Buffalo who is not aware that Mr. Cleveland is running for a second term in palpable defiance of his earnest conviction publicly expressed that the eligibility of the President for re-election is 'a most serious danger" to the common weal? Still another of "The Courier's" fine compliments in this first-rate notice is paid to Mr. Cleveland as "a firm and courageous Executive"-the subject of the eulogium being the Executive, who, so far from being "firm and courageous," has not developed sufficient backbone to enforce his own order to Federal office-

A first-rate notice constructed in reckless disregard of what is due to the white-winged angel of applied Veracity may delight the marine Buffalonian, but it can scarcely impress other people. And if "The Courier" intended its Cleveland tribute solely for the marines it might readily have rendered it still more impressive. It might have referred to him as the inventor of the printing-press, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, the author of Shakespeare's works, and the man that struck Billy Patterson.

TALKING IT OVER.

It was the first night after the Mugwumps had got fairly into the Democratic camp. They had een between the lines for some time, considerably nearer the Democratic than the Republican works. but they had not really passed in and taken their places on Democratic ground before. They were feeling a little lonesome. The Democratic forces hadn't given them much of a welcome, really not seeming to care much whether they came in or not. So they were trying to build a little fire of their own on a small spot of vacant ground which they had found among the Democratic tents. George William Curtis had hunted up a little wood, water-sonked and not first-class fuel, but wood nevertheless, George Jones had chopped it up and placed it in position, while Larry Godkin was lying lown on his stemach blowing the little flickering

" Well," said George Jones, as he looked around, we're here at last."

"Y-a-e-s," replied George William doubtfully, we're here, but I don't exactly like the looks of the crowd we've got into."

"Oh, they're different from the Republicans, of course, but I'm glad to get in all the same. I tell you what, it hasn't been very pleasant out there between two fires."

"Oh, no, of course not," returned George William, "I suppose we're better off here, but I don't like the looks of 'em, just the same. If they'd only use a little more soap, you know, or something of that kind-- " " Soap would help them, that is sure. Still I

don't mind that so very much-in fact I think I can get along all right, but I'm afraid something may happen to Larry in such a rough crowd." "I'm going to look out for him," said George

William, "I kept close hold of his hand all the "That's so, Uncle William," said Larry, "but I didn't feel so afraid out there as I do among these

horrid Democrats. They-they-they chew tobacco, Uncle William, and I-I-I'm afraid they've got knives up their sleeves." "Well, we'll just have to look out for them,

Larry," replied George William, " that's the only way I know. We will keep close to our fire and one of must stay awake and watch nights," "But that won't keep off some things," inter-

posed George, looking around anxiously. "I wonder if they've got any quarantine here-I'm afraid we may catch something." "If we could only introduce the use of soap among them!" said George William almost en-

thusiastically. "And when I came along I saw one of their officers in his tent at dinner." said Larry, " and he was combing his mustache with his fork. You know the officers over in the Republican camp

don't comb their mustaches with their forks." " Of course not. These aren't the kind of people we are used to associating with, that is sure, but who embodies in himself the best tradi- I fancy we can get accustomed to them-if we don't catch anything," said George.

"When I was getting the wood," said George William, "I saw one of them coming into camp with a long rifle on his shoulder and wearing a coon-skin cap and no shirt, who said he was going to vote for Jackson."

" Why, Jackson is dead!" said George.

"I know it-he has been dead a number of years and that's what made it seem so strange. But others were falling in with him and when came away they were organizing a Jackson club and trying to think of the name of the Vice-Presidential candidate."

" My goodness!" said Larry, sinking his voice almost to a whisper, " see that man over there by the tent smoking his pipe up-side down-the one with the long upper lip and turn-up nose!" " Yes;-well, what of him?"

" Why-why, I-I-I'm afraid he's an Irishman!" " Well, don't be seared."

"But you know I don't like Irishmen and am

afraid of them." "Yes, but we'll protect you."

"Oh, I suppose there isn't any danger, but I don't like to have to associate with them you know. I heard him say: 'Moik, wud yez be afther givin' ould Pathrick Mulcahey another nip of the rale stuff?' and I-I-I'm afraid he is a County Wicklow Irishman. I just won't stay in this Democratic camp if I have got to be thrown in with County Wicklow Irishmen-theythey -they say they're the worst kind."

"Of course, Larry, of course," said George William, "but don't you know there are a great many more Irishmen in the Republican camp this year than in the Democratic?"

" Perhaps I'd better stay here, then. But I'd awfully hate to meet a County Wicklow man anywhere-he might know-er,-he,-don't you

think it looks like rain?" "Yes, there is a big cloud coming up and we haven't any tent either," replied George. " But some of the good Democrats would surely

take us in," said Larry. "Er-yes-I suppose they would," said George but do we want to be taken in? They might pick our pockets."

That's so," admitted Larry, "and they eat with their knives, too, and one of them might cut his mouth while we were there." "Then we might catch something, too," said

"I mean casually to mention scap to them in the morning," replied George William.

" I'm afraid we can't work up much circulation for our papers here," returned George. "I notice that when one of them does read he keeps his finger on the line to sort of help pry out the idea," "I don't know about circulation," said Larry, A FIRST-RATE NOTICE OF CLEVELAND. "I heard two of the officers talking when I came in and one of them said that newspapers

were good to wad shot-guns with." "They can't read much, of course," said George William, " or they would see the soap advertisements and get some, but I am all right with my paper-they can look at the pictures."

We're going to miss the intelligent friends we "I'm afraid it will be pretty lonesome for us here with these fellows."

"Yes, but they're all free-traders you must remember. Larry, and we can overlook anything for that," replied George William.

"Yes, that is so, because we're free-traders too. There, it is thundering-it is going to pour in five minutes, and it will put out our fire and we shall get all wet. I-I-I most wish, Uncle George, that I was back home."

" Never mind, Larry, never mind " " Well, you fellows watch while I cover up my eyes so I can't see the lightning, and if you see any of those low County Wicklow Irishmen comSome of those Wicklow men have got awful good memories for faces."

According to Thomas Curtis Clarke in "Scribner's Magazine" the fastest time ever made by an American railway train is to be credited to the Philadelphia and Reading road. The train in question ran ninety-two miles in ninety-three minutes, one mile being made in forty-six seconds. We should dislike to say anything calculated to hurt the feelings of any railway whose trains get over the ground with such celerity. But it is only fair to General Ben Harrison to remark that according to reports from Indiana he's going to run in the Hoosier State so splendidly that the Philadelphia and Reading record will be nowhere.

Senator Hoar's speech on the Fisheries Treaty was a full and valuable commentary on the Republican platform's denunciation of the Administration's pusillanimous diplomacy.

An Alabama Democrat contributes to "The Rochester Union" a spirited campaign song, entitled "Wave the Red Bandannas." Of course, of course. By all means wave the red bandannas. To be sure, the bandannas in question, the Thurman variety of bandannas, were not originally intended to be waved, but to be blown upon. Nevertheless, let those who fancy them for an emblem wave them from now until November. But, as we have before remarked, the Star-Spangled Banner is a good enough emblem for Republicans.

The bob-tail car takes the money of the absentminded passenger and the life of the passer-by.

It is amusing to hear "The New-York Times" (Dem.) protesting that Governor Hill should not be renominated. "The Times" is perfectly well aware that the last Democratic State Convention, which was controlled by the open and avowed friends of the President, passed a resolution indorsing the Governor's administration. If the Governor could command such an indersement in a Cleveland convention, what reason is there to think that the President will not help him secure his renomination? Obviously, the least embarrassing thing "The Times" can do in the circumstances is to turn around and give Hill a hearty support. It certainly ought not to come hard to "The Times" to do so. For, after excoriating Mr. Cleveland in 1883, it turned around in 1884 and labored for his election. Why not do as well by

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone have found the text for their next election programme. Imperial federation is a phrase to conjure with in the next home-rule campaign.

PERSONAL.

of Instruction this morning, the following resolutions A son of President Dwight will enter Yale College next fall. He could have entered a year ago except for his age.

The French Academy has struck a gold medal in onor of the Queen of Rumania, for her "Chant de la

General Harrison has a brother named Carter B. Harrison who is a farmer at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He is a Union veteran.

A "Cincinnati Enquirer" correspondent writes of the old home of the late General Hazen, of the Signal Service. It is three miles north of Garrettsville, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Rallroad; the farm, which is one of the richest in the county, comprising a tract of ninety acres. Located in the centre, with the land sloping in each direction, is a villa of the Southern style of architecture, it being a story and a half, with a large, roomy veranda running around the entire structure. During the war General Hazen was a gallant soldier, and after coming home he purchased the country residence and carried out a novel idea by planting trees in such a manner as to resemble an army on the eve of battle. At one part appear half a dozen officers in council, at another is seen the skirmish line, while to the rear of them are the troops massed in solid column.

Baltimore, July 12 .- Cardinal Gibbons, who has been overworked the last month, will leave the city to-day for a two-weeks' vacation in North Carolina.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Protection and free trade may be thus pithily defined: Protection, profit-sharing; free trade, poverty-

No Need.—First Anarchist—Here is another blow at our liberty, and an attempt to disfranchise us.

Second ditto—Why, what is new now!

First ditto—They have decided that a man can vote only in the precinct where his washing is done. These capitalists don't intend for us to vote at all.—(Detroit Free Press.

good name for a cat-boat. Call her "Kitty," sonny.

Over in Jersey.—Country—One thing we are free from here, and that is skeeters! City—Great Gaul! What do you call these? Country—Skeeters, to be sure. First I've seen. You must have brought them with you.—(The Idea. A Western paper pitches into our Mayor for calling

himself "the great American Kalser." Of course it has been misinformed; what the Mayor really said was that he was " the great American Kisser."

There never was a woman yet who ever bought a box of berries from a hawker without calling from the window, "Are they good?" and there never was a hawker yet who answered "No."—(Somerville Journal. The other day a one-eved snake was elected from the stomach of a man in Boonville, Ind.

mediately put in a jar of alcohol in order that it might e preserved as a curiosity; but it soon dissolved and entirely disappeared. There may be some incredulous persons who will doubt this new variety of snake story. But it must be true, because the jar of alcohol can be seen by any one who takes the trouble to go to Boonville.

Amenities of Life in New-Jersey.—Brown-Well, as I was saying. I'll try to get down to see you-swat-got him that time-next Saturday.

Jones-Do-swat-hold on, let me belt that other one on your ear-swat-and bring Mrs. Brown and the chil-

Astonished Parisian (not yet acquainted with the National bird)—sacred name of a little tin canister! Is this, then, the boxing match so famous—or when fights one the duel I—(Puck.

The St. Louis banks are very conservative. time ago an old man lived in that city who for many years had been in the habit of going to the sub-treasury at certain periods to get the coupons of his bonds cashed. On such occasions he was always accompanied by a white and black dog. One day he presented himself for that purpose and the cashler refused to give him the money. The old man demanded to know why.

"I don't know you," said the cashler. "But I have been here before, and was never denied," the man answered.

The cashler looked at him a moment and then said: "Where is your black and white dog that aiways comes with you, if you are the same man?" The old man's eyes filled with tears as he told the tashier that the dog was dead. "Well," replied the cashier, "I am sorry to hear

that, but you'll have to bring somebody here to identify you now. I don't know you without the dog."

Al-I'm hard up, and want money badly.

Ed-Why not write to some of your friends?

Al-That's the trouble. I have too many friends.

I wish I knew a stranger.—(Time. General Wolseley says that the bicycle is a military instrument of great promise. And in line with many

Tune—" Marching Through Georgia."

Come, my fellow-workingmen, let's hasten to the poll,
For Harrison and Morton too we will our names enroll.
Protection is our motto, we'll defend it heart and soul,
As we go marching to victory.

other military weapons, it disables rather than kills.

HARRISON AND MORTON, 1888.

Hurrah! for Harrison and Morton too, Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll make old Cleveland rue The day he sent his message of free trade the country

As we go marching to victory.

George the Third in seventy-six determined he would The death-blow to our liberties and all our common But patriot hearts nerved patriot arms and made the

And now the Cobden Club resolves the contest to renew, Commercially they now propose our country to subdue; We'll meet them as the fathers did, so gallant and so

As we go marching to victory.

As they went marching to victory.

And when, the contest over, and cleansed the White House stalls,
Our Harrison shall take his place amid its storied halls, halls, America will still protect her poor with tariff walls, And still go marching to victory.

-(H. Wilkinson in "Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter."

MUSIC AND MANUAL TRAINING.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ED-

UCATION. Newport, July 12 .- The fourth day's session of the American Institute of Education opened this merning with an address by Professor J. B. Sharland, of Boston, upon "Vecal Music." Mr. Sharland referred to music as a language of the emotions. This language, he said, should be taught in exactly the same manner as any other language. A plan for obtaining the best results was outlined, and the best methods of teaching school

music were discussed. "Genius and Circumstances" was the subject of the next lecture by the Rev. A. E. Winship, of Boston, who said: "We deal simply with the educational phases of genius. There are three classes of pupils in our schools-stupid, mediocre and talented. get very little out of the school, do the best we may; the last need very little of the school, they will do very well anyway. Franklin discovered electricity without having had any appreciable schooling, and Edison has applied it, having had but two months schooling in his life. But the stupid are not much more numerous than the talented. The school is for the great body of mediocre children; with these talent is easily developed, they are the material for the school to work upon."

The discussion of manual training was opened by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of New-York Teachers' College, who said: "In order to fairly discuss the subject of manual training, we must distinguish carefully the end from the means of education. The end is always the same, and is the development of the mind's powers. The means, however, differ from year to year and from age to age, and depend on the two factors: First, our knowledge of the child's mind, and, second, the changing character of our environment. Manual training is better adapted to our environment than the old-fashioned carriculum. Children must be trained in school to know something of life and its methods, and not merely stuffed with words

and empty book-knowledge." Following Mr. Butler, Superintendent of Schools C. E. Meleney, of Somervelle, said: "It is asserted by those who oppose manual training that there will be opportunity enough after school is finished for every child to acquire a knowledge of mechanical occupation if his talents lead him to seek such employment. The facts are that there are no such opportunities; the child seldom has a taste for such occupation, and if he has an inclination or is driven by necessity to use his hands, he does not know in what lines he will be likely to succeed. Why should a boy or girl be left to chance for the training upon which so much depends ! We should go just so far as the training will meet the necessities of every child. No one can deny this. We have as much right to go further than this and give instruction and training that will prepare a boy for mechanical pursuits as we have to train for commercial

occupation or professional life." The discussion was closed by Superintendent S. T. Dutton, of New-Haven. Mr. Dutton thought this form of education has undoubtedly come to stay. Its arrival has been long delayed, but for that reason is is the more welcome. At the business meeting of the American Institute

were passed: Resolved. That we recommend the adoption of the fown system in the administration of schools, as now sanctioned by the successful experience of all the States foremost in education;

sanctioned by the successful experience of all the States foremost in education;
Resolved, That in view of the close connection of the home and school, we invite the co-operation of the teachers of America in organizing village improvement societies; hundreds of which, scattered widely over the country, are securing better santtary and aesthetic conis a Union veteran. The Queen of Servia has a morbid fear that her son, the Crown Prince, will be kidnapped, and keeps him constantly under guard.

The Queen of Servia has a morbid fear that her son, the Crown Prince, will be kidnapped, and keeps him constantly under guard.

Country, as securing better samtary and aesthetic configuration of the communities: fostering public spirit and town pride, inviting liberal plans and gifts for public libraries and for many other improvements, and promoting the more general observance of Arbor Day, already adopted in twenty-seven States and

The selection of the officers for 1888 resulted as folsecretary, Ray Green Hurling, of New-Bedford; as-sistant secretary, August D. Small, of Boston; treas-urer Jones W. Webster, of Malden, Mass, assistant treasurer, Henry Whittemore, of Waltham. A long list of vice-presidents, one from each State, was also chosen.

" THE SUN" FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

MR. DANA NAMES ITS PRICE-A REPORT ABOUT

JOHN R. M'LEAN. A dispatch was received at this office yesterday from Chicago stating that a rumor was in circulation In that city to the effect that John R. McLean, of " The Cincinnati Ecouirer," was trying to purchase "The New-York Sun" It is not generally safe to print news concerning New-York emanating from Chicago unless it is confirmed here, and so a "Tribune" reporter was told to see Mr. Dana and ascertain whether " The Sun." which shines so genially for all, was to be bought by Mr. McLean. Mr. Dana is promptly accessible, and before the reporter had time to prepare a near little question with which to give the interview a good start he found himself in the "sanctum sancto rium" of "The Sun" confronting Mr. Dana, who wore a plain, cool, business-like 99 cent office coat, and was was not visible. Probably, as it was too early to

devour copy, he was somewhere about the building enjoying a well-earned nap. "I must apologize for introding," began the reporter. trying hard to think of something graceful to say,

"Oh, put your question, put your question," said Mr. Dana abruptly but yet kindly. "A dispatch from Chicago states that Mr. McLean,

of 'The Cincinnasi Enquirer' is trying to purchase 'The Sun.' Is that true?" "I have not heard that Mr. McLean has any such object in view."

'Is 'The Sun' for sale." "Yes, as I have stated before, 'The Sun' can be

bought for five million dollars."

"Is Mr. McLean likely to give that sum for it?"

"I have not had a word from Mr. McLean indicating that he had any intention of opening negotiations for the purchase of 'The Sun.'

This ended the interview and the reporter retired, making a mental note of the fact that \$5,000,000 at

per cent represents an annual income of \$250,000. THE DUCHESS GETS AN ALLOWANCE.

SURROGATE RANSOM GIVES HER \$100,000 FROM THE ESTATE OF LOUIS C. HAMERSLEY. An additional allowance of \$100,000 was granted to

the new Duchess of Marlborough from the estate of her first husband, Louis C. Hamersley, by Surrogate Ransom yesterday. It was applied for by her counsel, Robert Sewell, and Franklin Bartlett, who represented the heirs of Mr. Hamersley who contested his will, opposed it. The appeal from the decision of Surrogate Rollins in favor of the widow of Mr. Hamersley s still pending. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Macomber having failed to agree after hearing the case will be reargued in October. Mr. Sewell reminded the Surrogate that there was now in the hands of the executors, \$40,000 of accumulated interest, besides \$100,000 of income invested. He said the Duchess needed the money for her maintenance and that she was entitled to it. The estate amounts to over \$3,000,000, and since the litigation began the widow has received \$325,000 in allowances, besides the amount at this time applied for. Last December 875,000 was given her. Mr. Rartlett said he thought \$65,000 would be a sufficient allowance to be set apart now so as to be a sufficient allowance to be set apart now so as to make the total amount for the year ending December 2 \$140,000. Surrogate Ransom said that the demand made was not unreasonable and signed the order.

A MISTAKE ABOUT ROSENFELD'S "OOLAH." It was announced yesterday that Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera was to be played at the Casino. This information was generally distributed by Rudolph Aronson on his return from Europe several months ago. An evening paper stated that this opera had been completed, that it had been named "Oolah," and that it would be produced here on October 23 with Pauline Hall in the principal part. The "Oolah" is not Gilbert & Sullivan's, but Sidney Rosenfeld's new libreito to Lecocq's music of "La jolic Persanne."
Rudolph Aronson has not yet received the book nor
the music of the Gilbert & Sullivan opera, and knows
very little more about it than when he left London.

It seems to be reasonably certain that the report published exclusively in yesterday's Tribune, that Richard Mansfield and his company had sailed for England on Wednesday on the City of Rome under assumed names was well founded. Only those who are in " Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" are believed to have gone. The object of the hasty and secret departure is undoubtedly to anticipate Bandmann's production of the same piece. Mansfield was not to have appeared at the Lyceum till September. Bandmann, who intended to engage his company in England, expected to sail the latter part of this month. His leading woman, Louise Beaudet, started last week.

QUEER THINGS TOLD ABOUT JAY GOULD. Jay Gould was not at his office yesterday, as the ecognized organ of the bear faction in "the stock narket confidently predicted. He had no intenof coming to town this week " to attend to business," or anything else, and he was not detained by filhealth. George J. Gould, his oldest son, was one of many persons who wondered that the organ should admit that Mr. Gould could come to town after insisting for a long time that he was seriously ill.